Attachment A

Project 001– Reduction of Ladder Fuels Acres: 894

The end result is to reduce ladder fuels and increase tree vigor to develop sustainable forest stands. Cut trees shall be between 1 feet in height to a maximum diameter of 7.0 inches DBH.
End results specific requirements:

1. Ladder fuel reduction (LFR) will only occur in gaps. No ladder fuel reduction treatments will occur in skips.
2. Residual stands are to range from 75 to 120 trees per acre.
3. Desirable leave trees possess good growth and vigor.
4. Retain existing levels of large coarse woody debris and snags.
5. Cut all conifer trees up to 7" dbh within 50' ± 5' of aspen or a group of 2-3 trees.
6. Slash created from ladder fuel treatments will be discontinuous with a fuel bed height< 12", while avoiding heavy accumulations adjacent to leave trees.

Direction common to all units:

1. Retain all aspen, cottonwood, and western white pine. Trees showing signs of disease or insect attack are higher priority for removal regardless of species preference.
2. In root disease pockets, favor species that are more resistant, i.e. western larch, ponderosa pine, western redcedar.
3. In areas where overstory trees are infected with dwarf mistletoe, consider understory trees of the same species as low priority for retention within 50 feet of the infected overstory tree.

Ladder fuels treatments may be completed at the same time as harvest operations which may reduce the amount of manual treatment acres.

1. **Reduction of Ladder Fuels: Mechanical. Acres: 689**
   Units: 101, 102, 103*, 106, 107, 108, 13, 15*, 201, 202, 53, 91**, 94, 95
2. **Reduction of Ladder Fuels: Manual. Acres: 205**
   Units: 105, 200, 203, 591, 61, 91**, 97

*No LFR treatment in skips (i.e. acres will be lower than whole unit acres).

Project 002 – Partial Reduction of Ladder Fuels. Acres: 215

The end result of treatment is to reduce ladder fuels across 70% of the harvest treatment using a mosaic of treated and untreated patches. The result would lead to a mosaic of surface fuels with treated areas having higher surface fuel loadings and untreated portions having lower amounts of surface fuel loading. The intent of this treatment is to aid in mixed severity fire effects during follow-up prescribed burning operations. Priority areas for untreated patches include streams, drainages, or inoperable areas.

End results specific requirements:

1. Untreated patches should be discontinuous and located away from unit boundaries.
2. Untreated patches shall not exceed 10 acres in size.
3. Untreated patches shall not be placed in areas dominated by western larch and/or Douglas-fir overstory.
4. Onsite consultation with the fuels specialist and silviculturist shall occur prior to starting this project.
5. Treated portions of units will follow end result specifications and direction described in Mandatory Stewardship Project Number 001.

Ladder fuels treatments should be completed at the same time as harvest operations.

1. **Partial Reduction of Ladder Fuels.**
   Units: 12 and 100

Project 003 – Road Decommissioning Miles: 1.5

The end result is a road template with erosion control measures installed, revegetated with grass or existing native species, and closed to discourage motorized travel. Shown on Contract Area Map.

1. The road template has drainage devices or outsloping for erosion control.
2. The roadbed has available material such as logs, stumps, and brush placed in the roadbed to effectively discourage motorized travel.
3. The roadbed scarified and seeded in order to establish vegetation.
4. The entrance is effectively closed by berm, camouflage, or obliteration.
5. Roads should be bermed according to specs found under K-G.6.0#
   Units: NA Miles: 1.5

Project 004 – Additional Marking to Meet Prescription

The end result is to retain the best available trees to the specified stocking level or other desired condition as summarized in the Designated by Prescription (DxPre) Marking Plan (**see Attachment B**). Designated leave trees shall be marked with (non-tracer) orange paint to Forest Service specifications. Paint is to supplied by the contractor at their expense. The Contract Administrator will review andapprove the marking prior to harvest.

DxPre Units (1486 acres):
10, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 12, 16, 15, 200, 201, 202, 203, 392, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 591, 61, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

Project 005 - Hardwood Enhancement Enclosures

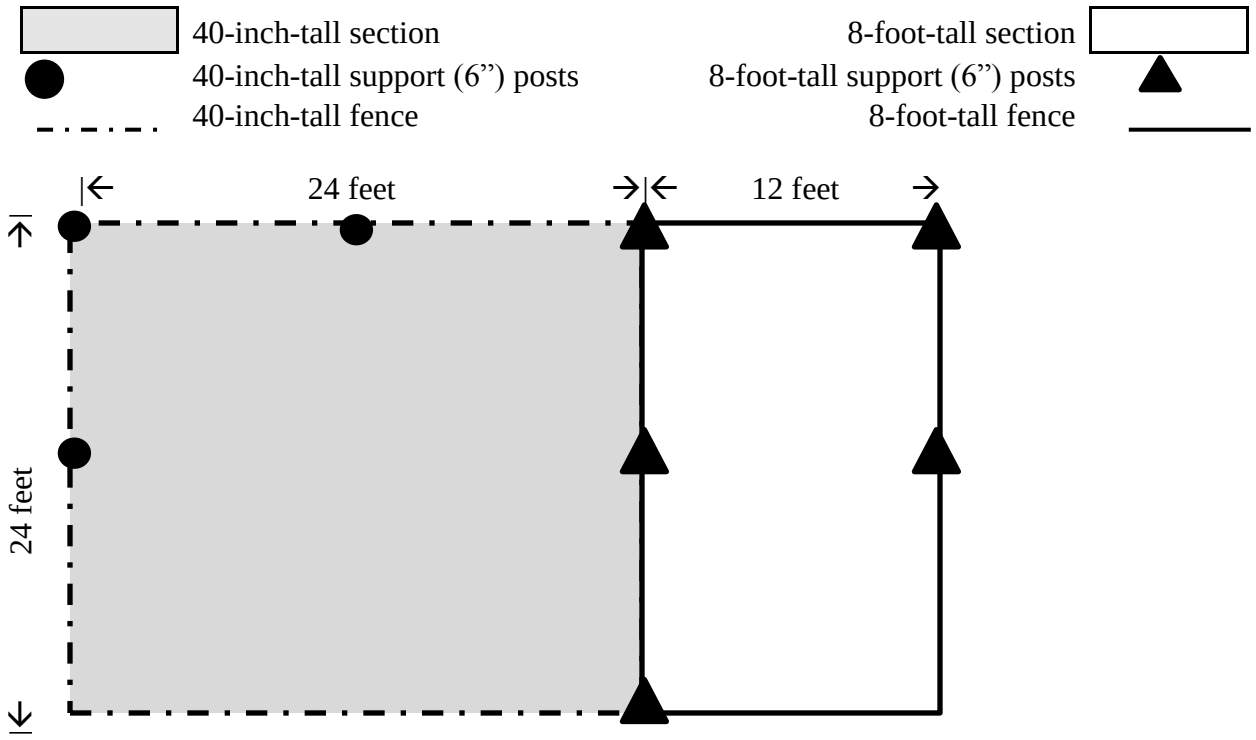
The end result is to create 4 structures in areas of aspen or other hardwood regeneration to protect young aspen or other hardwoods. One enclosure will be located per unit and will surround aspen or other hardwoods. An enclosure will measure about 24 feet X 36 feet and will consist of 2 parts, 1 part being 8 feet tall and will measure 12 X 24 feet, and the second part will be 40-inches-tall and will measure 24 feet X 24 feet. The two segments will have 1 side in common with a 24-foot-long side of the 8-foot-tall segment. On both segments, within 40 inches of the ground, the enclosure will consist of about-3-inch-diameter X 12-foot horizontal wooden rails anchored to 6 inch vertical posts at about 13-inch vertical spacing (i.e. the 1st horizontal rail would be anchored about 13 inches off the ground, the 2nd about 26 inches off the ground and the third about 40 inches off the ground). All posts would be sunk into the ground at least 2' deep to stabilize the structure. On the 8-foot-tall sections, the remaining height would consist of either continued wooden railing or cattle panel fencing. The Wildlife Specialist will designate personnel to identify locations for these enclosures.

Units requiring enclosures:
10, 91, 92, 94 or 97

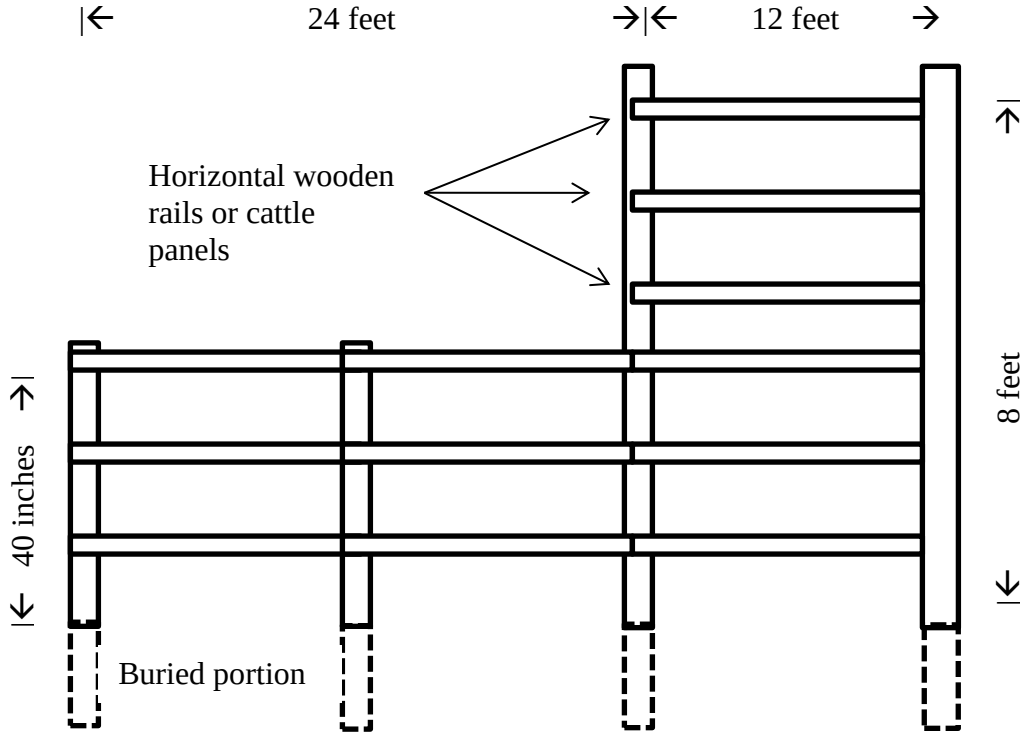
See following drawings of Hardwood Enhancement Enclosures.

Hardwood enhancement enclosure

Vertical view of enclosure



Horizontal view of structure



Project 006 - Snag Creation During Harvest

The end result of treatment is to create 126 topped live trees on 253 acres to replace snags in corridors and/or skid trails. Snags should be taller than 15 feet with preferred height being more than 20 feet. Units, acreages and numbers of snags are listed in the table below.

Unit	Acres	Number of Snags to Create
110	7	3
110	4	2
95	48	24
95	21	11
96	25	13
96	16	8
49	10	5
49	31	15
98	36	18
98	9	5
98	5	2
50	28	14
30	12	6

Created snags shall NOT be in areas open to firewood cutting (e.g. they should be farther than 200 feet from an open road). Snag creation can be created in groups of up to 3 trees. Snags should have a minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) of 12 inches and maximum DBH of 21 inches. Snags should be at least 15 feet tall, but would prefer taller. Snags should retain at least 1 whorl of live limbs below cut area. Preferred species for snag creation is as follows in descending rank: western larch, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir. Trees to avoid are vigorous, full-crowned and dominant or super-dominant trees. Also avoid trees with dead tops, conks, or fading crowns, as these will already develop into good snags.

Project 007- Service Work Item/After Harvest Operations

Units 47 and 61 will require two water/wet crossings to yard materials to landings. The end result is to reshape areas crossed during harvest back to a natural looking state. Channel/or channel like areas need slash placed on or around the site when finished to protect the wet areas, and on any "bank-like" features.

Units required:
47, 61